A SEARCH FOR THE DEAD.

printing.

By Telegraph to the National Republican.

T. Louis, April 15.—At present there is no observy of making an estimate of the loss de from the huming of the Southernhotel, well there to fer some time. Already re are a dozen holies reported to be in the de of the covener of those who three thems.

seed of Folice Commissiones hables are seed of Folice Commissiones and the seed of Folice Commissiones and the seed of Folice Commissiones and which was the seed of the seed

as his agheim that more of the employees of the house, excepting thane hereather restrict, were hilled. About twenty of them estill measurement for, but it is believed at they are alive, and are either with friends it they are alive, and are either with friends or mote parts of the city or have left house. If the geneta thirty-eight have not reported, at the reas-cashle presumption is that most them left the city the day failusing the re, or have since departed. The remains of George Frank Gouley, such Massaile Serestary, were removed to be Grand Lodge rown in Massaile Hall this con, where they will like in state until Sansy, when the funeral will take place. Except preparations are being made for this rest. Numerous delegations of Massail founds in State and surreconding States will participate in the corresponding States will participate in the COMMENT STATE COMMENT STATE COMMENTS.

bedies of the man and woman founds to day have been thentified as II. J. Clark and wife, of Seeth Adams, Mass. The lady was identi-fied by the deres she were, and the gentleman by his watch. J. E. Rassell, chief engineer of the botel, made a statement of his ex-perience on the wight of the fire, which throws some light on the origin of the fire. He says he left the engine room about 11:50 o'clock, leaving an assistant in charge, and went to his room on the 55th theor, near the beggage elevator.

staying an analysis in carry, and went to his seems on the fifth duor, near the baggage elevator. He was accumed shout five minutes past one o'clock by shirthest of women. He hurried out and found the hull filled with another, which came from the fivilght clevator, but as we of five. He started for the south part of the house with a view to decend by the acruants' stakyay, and was obliged to crawl on his hands and hieres to percent suffication, the stakyay, and was obliged to crawl on his hands and hieres to percent suffication, the stakyay, and was obliged to crawl on his hands and hieres to percent suffication, the stakyay, and was obliged to regard to him to the lower face. Some fill and others were a number of wance on the fifth floor crying piteously for palely, when he told to tailow him to the household. Finally he reached the distinguish come force, passed into the kitchen and descended to the household. Here, he found the smalle very dense, and that the pumps connected with the eaging half been in operation and some of the compleyees had been throwing water on the fire which at that there was reging furiously in the effect-order. A narrie had been history in the fire reached the basement, Another was put on, and he then put the pumps at work again and turned a stream on the fire.

the fire.

This was continued until the fire became so had and spread so fier that all were obliged to fice for their fives. They made their exit through the basement under the rear pair of the building and emerged on this street. This accesses does not state how long the fire had been burning before the abuna was turned to, but it does show, and conclusively, that efforts were stade to subdan it before the guests in the house were autocond or any alterage made were made to subdue it before the guests in the house were advanced or any attempt maste to settly them that the building was burning. It seems to be very certain, at all events, and it is extensively believed, that the hotes was known to be on fee by the emissioner from twen y misutes to half an hour before the fire department was notified. Empell also states that there was a gife of maxing-mean in one cur-ner of the store-owns and a lat of loose hair, and about five first irons them, on the finer, was a box, in which the shock of matches were large. He thinks the matronses and unterfe-lare. He thinks the matronses and unterfe-

had a good deal to do with the origin of the fire, but does not know anything definite

had a secol deal to do with the origin of the stw, hus does not know anything definite a cut it.

The following guests in the hotel on the sight of the fire has should meet the eye of any one mentioned he will relieve a great anxiety felt here by telegraphing Breslin, Darling & Co., propertions of the hotel, that he is safe: F. F. Reown, Georgetown, A. Christian, Cairo; E. A. Henning, New York; B. Hall Providence; S. K. Keary, New York; B. Hall Providence; Indianapolis; Adolph Behtewind; M. W. Latson, Indianapolis; W. S. Mouroe, New York; A. Willoughby, Philadelobia.

These names may into all be estirely accurate, but they are believed to be nearly so. Of the servants all that a very few have reported, and the proprietors of the hotel do not think that any were lust besides those mentioned in Wednesday's dispatches, except, pachaps, Charles Keiffnichi, the head waster, of whom nothing has been heard since the night of the free. The last seen of hus he was going through the fifth story arousing the guests of the bouse, and it is feared he was overcome by the sameke, and fell a victim to his noble langules to save the lives of others.

To relieve anxiety which seems to prevail to some sections of the country respecting how many and who were Killed the night of the fire or may since have died, the death list is reported as follows: Rev. A. R. Adama, of England, Geo. Frank Goreley, Henry Hazes, Mrs. W. S. Rewart, Chas. Tierman, Andrew Entama, and Franks Med. Leithin to his noble man brought on by intense excitement; Mrs. Section of by intense excitement; Mrs. Section of the source constrain.

The supplies a control of the country respecting how were dangerously injured, are slowly recovering.

When the Criminal Court conversed yester-day morning these was a small sudience present and likile or no interest was manifoled in the case of Wm. H. Ottman. The general inquiry was made as to whether or not the jusy had come to an understanding, and this being manuered in the negative, the subject was inneshitately disminsed. It was generally conceiled that obtaining a weedlet was hopeless, and the length of time that the jury abould be hept looked up depended entirely on the option of the Judge.

At 1 o'clock Justice MacArthur came to the court-beams, and said that he had decided to send for the jury. This information spread rapidly, and some the chamber was filled with a crowd of eeger specialess. Directly Mr. Ottman, accompanied by Manuer. Carpenter and Marrick of this councel, stone in, and they were followed by District. Attorney Wells. Justice MacArthur came on the beach and temperarity relieved Justice Oile. At 1:30 o'clock, drifty-abs hours from the time they went only. When the Criminal Court convened yester

to be kept together longer. This is the second trial, and whenever this case comes up to be tried its generally occupies a mouth of the count's time, and if there is a possibility of reaching a verdict. If there is a possibility of reaching a verdict if think it ought to be obtained. I remember a case in Vermont where the jury held out and the judge told them that they must return a verdict. If part of them ware satisfied of the defendant's guilt and a part of his immocence, it would be a less violation of conneience for those believing his guilt to join with those favoring an acquittal, than to have the innocent-believing jurymen unite in a verdict of guilty."

Districts Attorney Wells. "I can readily see how the jury could return a verdict under such instructions as that. I don't doubt this jury could be tired out. Probably if they were capt on bread and water for two weeks we could obtain a verdict from them, but not much force would be given to it. I think that after the statement made by the foreman THET OCURT TO BE DISCHARGED."

His Hotor. "In view of the remarks of the

THEY OCCUT TO BE DISCLARGED."

His Honor. "In view of the remarks of the councel is will again say that if there is a single juror who thinks they could agree, or that there is the slightest prospect of agreeting, it will send you back to your room. Mr. Foreman—again I set you—do you think there is any roasibility of your agreeing?

Foreman Lynch. "We have compared our differences, examined the case from beginning to esd, but for the past two days have remained just the same in our opinions. I think that there is no earthly hope for a change."

His Honor. "What do the other jurors may?"

Mr. Velk, (another juryman.) "I don't see any chance of agreeing whatever."

Mr. Velk, (another juryman.) "Your Hocer, there is no possible way of our agreeing."

His Honor. "As to the application made by the counse!, I will say that I cannot receive such a verdict. The jury must dispose of this whole Record in some way.

THIS WHOLE RECORD IN SOME WAY.
For the just to come in and say that they find
the defendant not guilty on one count or
guilty, and that they fail to agree on another
portion of the indictment is an unheard-of
proceeding."
Ex Senator Carpenter. "We ask for the
verdict of not guilty brought, to by the jury."
His Honor. "I cannot allow it."
Ex-Senator Carpenter. "Note our exceptions, please."

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 14 1877.

JOHN J. PATTERSON. HE DEFINES HIS POSITION REGARD-ING THE NEW SOUTHERN POLICY.

He Accepts the Situation and Will Not Op-

He Accepts the Situation and Will Not Op-pose the Administration—He Demousees Chamberlain's Surrender, but Firmly He-lieves in Hampton's Sincerity. In view of the several published interviews that have been stributed to Senator John J. Patterson, of South Carolina, and his repeated demials of their authenticity, and believing that some expressions from the king of the "car-pet-bag" element of the South might be of interest to the general public, a representa-tive of THE REPURLICAN called upon that gestlemen last evening and interviewed him

Reporter. Mr. Senator, now that this matter of the South Carolina dispute her.

to elect a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court who would be an upright and conscientious man, and who would no doubt have decided the question impartialty and on its merits, and his decision would have ended the matter. No man ever received any send to result for surrendering a fort. Of Chamberiain it would have been only according to law, and against which Hampton could not have effered any resistance, because he had already given his word to the President and to the would that he would abide by legal remedies only. If Hampton had succeeded it would have given him a legal title to the office, which he does not; If Hampton had succeeded it would have given him a legal title to the office, which he does lead to the court of the troop from the State-house, does not settle the question of the legal title to the office. Chamberiain still claims to be Governor, and only yields because he had an popwer to further exercise the duties of the affect against the presente that would be brought against that by Hisington. In the long run would have been made Governor of the State if the matter had been referred to the courts or the Legislature?

Senator P. J. cannot say, but Chamberiate's friends were afraid that it would be decided in layer of Hampton.

Reporter. Did not Chamberialm change his mind when be taxed when he would have been made of the would be decided to remain in the office until he was constead by the legal process which Hampton had boasted the would follow.

Reporter. To what influence do you attribute this change in Mr. Chamberialu's purpose?

Senator P. de not know, only that he was accepted the would believe the follow.

Reporter. Would you mind mentioning who incoefficials were?

acting upon the advice of friends, there and here.

Reporter. Would you mind mentioning who those friends were?

Senator P. I do not know who thay were. I told this that this was the honorable course for him to take, and it was the one which his party hal a light to expect of him. It was the cone which his party hal a light to expect of him. It was the cone which his party hal a light to repeat the sum of the light to the sum of the sum of the light that he was a light to the light that he was a light to the light that he was a light to the light that he was gone back to Columbia I have received to information from him except what I have seen in the newsympers and one dispatch on the day be surrendered, staining that he had made up his maind, to surrender, but I, know nothing of the party friends down there, who made him believe that it was a hope-ins contest and productive of no good.

Ex-Sensitor and guilty brought, in by the jury."
His Honor. "I cannot allow it."
Ex-Sensitor Carpenter. "Note our exceptions, please."
His Honor. "Gentlemes of the jury, you are dischinged." "Gentlemes of the jury, you are dischinged."

bouts are Southern Republishes, commonly there are Southern Republishes, commonly called arguerous man, Successful and the Southern Republishes and From the Southern Republishes and From what I have been I am afond that the republishes and from what I have been I am afond that the votes of some of the Republishes from the Southern Republishes and Southern Republishes and the southern Republishes and the Southern Republishes Southern Republishes and Southern Republishes Southern Republ are styled, are the men who have sed the compact in three States of Losielann. South Carolina, and Florids, and after resisting the violence and Florids, and after resisting the violence and Florids, and after gravity that them there, they cannot diver their allegismes to the Rapus, they cannot diver their allegismes to the Rapus, they have made migre sacritose in this content. They have made migre sacritose in this content stry, and if they cannot be Republicant in the Renth they will go where they can so my where they can set with the Rapushicant party. While they think it is unjust and unjust to the their they of their framework of the Rapushicant party. While they think it is unjust and unjust to the placed in the Frankfuntial chair, and while they placed in the Frankfuntial chair, and while they are hated and abused by the Democracy at the Bouts, yet they are grilling to leave their action when the Rapushicant will be the it was a trying for principle and existence, and not for individual office and power.

Reporter, What do you think will be the course of Mr. Histen and Mr. Morton in the Senate ? Senator P. I do not know.

WILL YOUR THE ADMISSION OF DIMOCRATIC AND.

Reporter. It is reported that you will vote for the admission of Gen. M. C. Butler for a soat in the United States Seends?

Bennior P. In answer to that I would say that Gen. Butler holds his certificate from the same Legislatures that declared Hampton Governor, and as Hampton is now recognized as Gewerner of South Carolina, I cannot see My I shall vote against Gen. Butler. I well greeke, of course, Mr. Corobins and the same time which declared Hampton is now recognized as Gewerner of Mr. Corobin was elected by the Legislature which declared Mr. Chamberlain Governor, and as Mr. Corobin was elected by the Legislature which declared Mr. Chamberlain has been outsed, I regard Mr. Corobin's claim to admission to the Seense to fall with I. I have a personal friendship for Gen. Butler, and I do not think that I could be expected to antegonize the Democratic party of South Carolina by voting against Gen. Butler, when the friends upon whom he relied have place I Hampton in his present position.

Reporter. It is also stators coming from Louisians.

Secator P. That is a different question. The

elected Tilden Fresident, which ourse could not have made us any worse off in South Carolina fran we are now.

For my part, I have been turned over every day, the part, I have been turned over every day, and the next day far Chamberlall; one day in favor of the Administration and the next day against it. I have never been for Governor Hampton, and am not now for him, except that I must submit to the inevitable. I fought his pretentions to the last moment when there was hope, and protested against Chamberlain's surrender. I have been constant at the way through in trying Governor Hampton was one of respect and to get infermation, as he was placed over me without my consent. I had nothing to sell to Governor Hampton, and he did not propose buying anything from me.

thing from me.

Death of Fleet Paymaster Fester.
(By Telegraph to the National Republican.)
NEW YORK, April 18.—A cable dispatch reports the death at sea, on Wednesday, on board the steamer Trenton, of Pay Inspector Edward Foster, fleet paymaster of the European squadron.

New Orleans Baces Again Postponed. (By Telegraph to the National Republican.) (By Telegraph to the National Republican.)
NEW ORLEANS, April 13.—The Jockey Club races have again been postponed on account of

CAPITAL SUMMARY.

ME. PIERREPOINT TO REMAIN OF MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

The Discharges in the Bureau of Engraving and Frinting to be Made Next Week.—Fro-posals for Two Kinda of Postal Cards In-vited.—Buke Alexis at the New York Navy

Called ON THE PRESIDENT .- Sens of

CALLED ON THE PRESIDENT. SCRIOT BY ANY OF THE PRESIDENT PROPERTY CALLED ON the President presented a first Chinet meeting, and held a lengthy litergiev.

GAUGERS APPOINTED, There were two revenue appointments minds presented, that jof William N. Rillidstrand for the Ninti Pennyl-vania district, and M. M. Scott for the Fifteenth Ohlo district.

MINISTER PIERREPORT'S OFFICE.—There is excellent authority for eaying that the President does not intend to recall Minister Pierre SIR EDWARD THORNTON TO LEAVE US.

MATRIANDERS AGAIN.-A delegation of MATRICADERS AGAIN.—A delegation of citizens of Annapolis, Mc, were at the White House early perferday morning, and had an interview with the Freedom; relative to the posterior of the posterior

King, surveyor of customs Port of Greenport in the district of Seg Harber, N. Y.

Proposals for Furnishing Proposals for supplying the department with postal cards for the period of four years from July 1. 1977. The bids are to be opened at 12 m. on the lith of May. Bids and invited for two styles of cards, the conditions of the most of different time, colored in the pulp. The pinder of different time, colored in the pulp. The pinder of different time, colored in the pulp. The pinder of the two colored in the pulp. The pinder of the successful bidder. A surp nas of ten million cards are required to be kept on hand, in order to secure the proup tilling of all orders, and the Department reserves the right to extend the proposal of the district of the successful bidder, as the pulp of all orders, and the Department reserves the right to extend a period not exceeding three montin, and the further right to require at the expiration of the contract, or at any time during it existence, an extra quantity of cards, not exceeding a supply for three munths. The sumber of cards used during the past fixed years was a little over 100,000, on. The estimate for the present year is 196,000. The estimate for the present year is 196,000.

Arsenal, Troy, N. Y.

MAJOR RUNO'S PRODERINE SETTENCE.—
The verdictand senience of the const-unartial into case of Major Runo, charved with consideration of the case of Major Runo, charved with consideration of a brother editor, was recently forwarded by Geo. Terry to the War Department. It was referred to the Judge Advonate General, who has examined the case, written his opinion upon it, and remaining the case, written his copinion upon it, and remaining the the Georgian of the Committee of th

DUKE ALEXIS.—His Imperial Highness Orand Duke Alexis and Admiral Boutaboff and siast visited the New York navy yard Thursday, and were received with appropriate koncer.

Steveneon, for the time being, remains.

Chief Naval Constructor Hansoom, now the Chief of the Hureau of Construction and Repairs, will have attained the age of staty-two years in June, and will then, under the extering law, be placed on the retired list and relieved from all active duty. He will remain as chief of the bureau until Herman as chief of the bureau until Herman is eather of the bureau until Herman is eather of the bureau until Herman is the state of the state of the bureau until Herman is the bureau until Herman is the state of the bureau until Herman is the state of the bureau until He

The Aldine Publishing Company vs. The North American Insurance Company—A Verdict for the Plaintiffs. (By Telegraph to the National Republican.) New York, April 13.—The jury in the suit of trustees of the Aldine Publishing Com-

suit of trustees of the Aldiae Publishing Company against the North American Insurance Company, to recover for damages caused by the burning of their building, returned a veedlet for There are thirty-three suits against other insurance companies growing out of this fire. James Sutton, president of the Aldiae Publishing Company, who was recently acquirtee of the charge of perjury, has brought suit against the parise concerned in procuring an indictment, a)ing the causege at \$100,000.

HONORING THE WAR SECRETARY.

Cilineas of the Hawkeye State Pay Their Respects to Hen. George W. McCrary—And its Responsis with a libert Speech. Hon. George W. McCrary—And its Responsis with a libert Speech. Hon. George W. McCrary, Secretary of the War Department, was the recipient of a visit from the Iowa State Association, to the number of about seventy-five, assembled at the E-bitt house at 730 o'clock, and forming in a line, proceeded in a body to Secretary McCrary's residence, No. 1215 K street, mar Thirteerth—the old Goldsborough mansion. After diversing themselves of their wrappings, hey were shown into the spacious pariors, where they formed a semi-circle around their lettiguished Schow-citizen.

Justice Miller addressed the Secretary on chalf of the association in a few well-chosen emarks. He altoded to their gratification of price at his transfer from Congress to his present more prominent position, and of their confidence in him as one of whom lows might well feel proud.

Beceretary McCrary then bowed, and replied as follows:

Becretary McCrary then bowed, and replied as follows:

REMARKS OF SECRETARY N'CRARY.

I trust that ne words of mine are necessary to a server you that I appreciate and an very thank-hal for the honor which you have done me upon this coexison. I am by no meane indifferent to the properties of the conditions and the properties of the conditions and ordered of citizens's where I have lived since my carried reconstitute, and to whose generous people I owe to much, To protect is any large degree the conditions of the properties of that State is to me a source of great properties of the top of the conditions to be my alm and correct endeavor. To merit and receive it is, I am may, a proper and landable ambition, for the read walve of popular approbation, and whose or may, a proper and landable ambition, for the read value of popular approbation, and whose or discound by the people of I low is, acceptancy in the consumer, honored landable ambition, for the read value of popular approbation, and whose or discound by the people of I low is, acceptancy in the consumer, honored in the properties, and whose or discound by the people of I low is, acceptancy to the consumer, honored in the half set has the consumer, honored in the half set half the first of the people of BENARES OF SECRETARY M'CRARY.

(D. & Mathual 246 Distriction) hand easily a white population of about ten thousand souls. In 1858 Iowa became an independent Territory, and in 1866 a State of the Union. About the time of arriving at the age of twenty-one years, in 1859, Mr. McCcarp was admitted to the ber. He was married in 1877, and the ame year was elected to the lower House of the Legislature as the representative of three counter, his residence being at Kookuk, in the extreme southeastern part of the State. In the year 1801 he was elected to the State Srante, and served in that body four years. Then came a period of laborious and emi-

in the year 1001 he was elected to the State Srante, and served in their body four years. Then came a period of laborious and eminently successful efforts in the line of his profession. In 1808 he was elected to the Forty-first Congress, and was re-elected three times consecutively. This eight years of service ended on the 4th of March last.

Upon the advent of the present Administration, because of the confidence universally felt in his judgment and shifly, no one seemed to be more prominent in the miness of the people for a seat in the Cabinet of President Hayes than Mr. McCrary, and, we may add, no one of the nelections made by the Chair Magistrate has met with more universal approval.

Mr. McCrary is one of the growing men of the country, and, it life is sparred, will continue to be heard from. In every station he has always come fully up to the expectations of his friends; nor is there any position to which even a measure of disappositement will attach, should be be called upon, in the course of events, to ro up higher. It is selabor in this country, or indeed in any other, that at the age of forty-two years any person has also large an experience, and, under its influence, expanded re well. The example of Mr. McCrary is a fine one for the youth of our country to insilate.

The Emipoff Concert.

The programme arranged for Madame Aunette Enelpoff's mattines at Lincoln Hall this afterneon consists exclusively of Chapta's munic. As an interpreter of this componer's works, Madame England has no expective, and those who attend the concert may axpect a great treat. At the concert may axpect a great from this city for fulfill make her hast appearance in this city for fulfill engagements in London, Parts, Bertin, and St. Petersburg.

Ban 'I Druce.

This evening's performance at the National will be the glast presentation of Dani Druce its this city. There will be a maxime this afterneor, and the opportunity effected to witness the superb acting of Mr. Davenport should not be unused.

His Health Improving—What He Says of the Political Situation.

His Realth Improving—What He Says of the Political Situation.

The health of the Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, continues to improve. He speaks hopefully of the future of the country, and thinks that the President will carry cut his policy of peace and good will to the South Le considere that the solution of the South Carolina troubles, which has resulted in the positionesium of that State and the restoration of home rule and good government under Rampton, will lead to similar results in Leutsians by the treesgation of the Government under Rampton, will lead to similar results in Leutsians by the treesgation of the density in the street of the country. He further says that the President has a grand opportunity to clevate kineself unitary above party, and by so design languarnic peace and prosperity to a country already too long distracted and depressed by political excitement.

RUSSIA'S WAR ON TURKEY.

dvance of the Esssian Army of the Pruth-Which They Will Cross Next Week-Won-derful Activity of the Turks-Bismarck Ad-vises the Porte Not to Yield-An Alliance

VIEXEA, April 11.— The better class of talanti-limate are bearing Tillus for the interior, Santian effects from Fanis report that 68,000 Postion troops are expectationed asset the Targhist Spanier.

man not passed the frontier.

ECHMAN REMAINS OFF HER REMAINS IN DRING, LINE AND ANY THOUSER, April 14.—Remain is bring, last her reserves in Asia to the Turish frontier. It is stated that thermany does not wish to see the mentrality of Romanois violated, consequently the principal Russian attack will be on the Asiatic told.

England.

FRESCRAL INTELLIGENCY

LONDON, April 13.—Mr. Gladatore has accepted the eartistay for the Enciorably of Glazgue University.

The Flore today says it was not Mr. John Walter, of that journal, but his brother, Captain Walter, who was assaulted at Rome on the 6th inst.

THE PORTE'S CINCULAR IN THE BOUSE OF LORDS.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

attention to the subject on Monday seat.

In the House of Commons Sir Stafford Monkects, Counceller of the Exchequer, in reply to in inquary, denied the Exchequer, in reply to in inquary, denied the Exchequer, in reply to in the Stafford April 11, that Lord Durby had written Stafford April 11, that Lord Durby had written the Fuste must in owny rely upon England.

The Manquis of Hartington, moving for further decomments, completioned of the mongreeness of the papers presented since the protocol. He said those preduced contains much that is highly unsalistactory, and appear to make England directly respectable for the present situation. The attitude of England was not justified by the rectly respectable for the present situation. The attitude of England was not justified by the particular that the papers.

The protocol was the first acknowledgement by the Government of the sense of its duties. Neverbefore had there been an effectal decirration taget this was no lenger a case for friendly advice. It was an admission at less that the Treverland the was a selected of the Forte which would no longer by Estab line. Hardy, Secretary of State for War, defended the Government energyically, and and the language of the Marquis of Hartington as calculated to endanger peace. He refused the draft of the protocol presented by Count Schouvaloff on March 11, because the other powers with a direct negative.

Howithstanding the unconsciitatory character of the Ports' circular England even yet has not uttered its last werd in behalf of peace.